

"The grumichama (sometimes *grumizama*, to conform to old Portuguese orthography) has recently been planted in California and Florida. In the latter State it has withstood a temperature of 26° F. without injury, which indicates that it is subtropical, rather than strictly tropical, in character. It prefers a deep sandy loam, but succeeds in Florida on shallow sandy soils. Vaughan MacCaughy says: 'In the Hawaiian Islands it is usually about 20 feet high. It requires considerable moisture for its best development, as do all the Eugénias in our flora: the largest crops are borne by plants at the lower levels, up to 300 feet \* \* \* flowering and fruiting continue from July until December, the main crop coming in the fall \* \* \*. The first plants in Hawaii were probably introduced by the Spaniard Don Francisco de Paula Marin, who came to the islands in 1791.' The grumichama is sometimes listed as *Eugenia brasiliensis* Lam. *Stenocalyx brasiliensis* Berg. is another synonym.

"Seedlings are said to commence fruiting when 4 or 5 years old. They grow rather slowly. No one appears to have budded or grafted the species as yet. For its value as an ornamental plant, as well as for its pleasant fruit, the grumichama deserves cultivation throughout the Tropics and Subtropics." (Wilson Popenoe.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54777.

### 55979 to 55981. MYRCIARIA spp. Myrtaceæ.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds presented by P. H. Rolfs, director, Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinária, Vicosá, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Received December 21, 1922.

#### 55979. MYRCIARIA sp.

##### *Jaboticaba.*

The jaboticaba (*Myrciaria cauliflora*) is doing very well in Florida, and these seeds are introduced for testing in that State.

#### 55980. MYRCIARIA sp.

##### *Jaboticatuba.*

"The fruits of this variety are much larger than those of the ordinary jaboticaba." (Rolfs.)

#### 55981. MYRCIARIA sp.

##### *Jaboticaba.*

The jaboticaba (*Myrciaria cauliflora*), one of the commonest and most popular fruits of the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, now appears to be thriving in southern Florida, and these seeds are introduced for cultural experiments in that State.

### 55982. GUILIELMA UTILIS Oerst. Phœnicaceæ.

### Pejibaye.

(*Bactris utilis* Benth. and Hook.)

From Limon, Costa Rica. Seeds presented by C. P. Chittenden, manager, United Fruit Co. Received November 16, 1922.

"A red-striped variety of pejibaye of very good eating quality." (Chittenden.)

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 55807.

### 55983 to 55992.

From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

#### 55983. CASTANEA sp. Fagaceæ.

#### Chestnut.

"(No. 6256. Yangpi. September 19, 1922.) Seeds of a tall tree 40 feet or more in height, with a trunk 2 feet in diameter, found wild on the southwestern slopes of the Tsangshan Range at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet. The nuts, very sweet and of delicious flavor, are numerous in the burs, and the strong healthy trees are prolific bearers."